

BULLETIN

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City

NEW SERIES, VOL. III, No. 5

MAY 15, 1924

President—HENRY W. THURSTON, New York
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"It is always the children who are ground in the mills of international disputes."—HERBERT HOOVER.

"Play is among the most valuable means to moral discipline. The unregulated play of childhood is an important factor in the growth of the will. Thus physical education is a mental discipline; and it is in the family group and in the play group in childhood that the springs of right action are dealt with at their source. Play has been well described as the nursery of virtue. The child is imitative and absorptive of the thoughts, feelings and actions of others. Imitation leads to functioning, and functions being repeated, prejudices, habits, ideals, good or bad, are formed. Do we sufficiently realize that thus the moral character of our children is continuously being framed, and the traditions and culture of the community are being handed on, as the result of the impressionableness, the sympathy and the imitativeness of the children?"
—SIR ARTHUR NEWSHOLME.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME OF THE JOINT ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION AND THE CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

June 25, 26 and 27, 1924

Toronto, Canada

Headquarters—Prince George Hotel, 71 York Street.
Meetings will be held at Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25TH, 2.30 P. M.

Rev. J. V. Hawk, Chairman.

Subject: How Can We Get From Where We Now Are in the Direction That We Want to Go?

- (a) Lessons from the experience of a state child-placing agency. Albert H. Stoneman, Supt. Michigan Children's Aid Society.
- (b) Recent developments and next steps in the evolution of an institution for dependent children. Miss Eleanor F. Tyler, President New Haven Orphan Asylum.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26TH, 2.30 P. M.

Dr. Henry W. Thurston, Chairman.

Subject: What Shall We Do With the Unplaceable Child?

Round Table Conference. To be led by Cheney C. Jones, Supt. New England Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, Mass.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27TH.

9 A. M.—Joint Meeting with Division on Children, National Conference of Social Work.

Subject: The Proper Relation of the Several Agencies Dealing with Children.

- (a) The family case working agency and the children's agency. Alfred F. Whitman, Boston.
- (b) The next steps in the work of child protection. C. C. Carstens, New York.
- (c) Institutions for children: their relation to other agencies. Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart, New York.

1 P. M.—Luncheon and Business Meeting of the Child Welfare League of America.
Prince George Hotel.

6 P. M.—Dinner and Business Meeting of the National Children's Home and Welfare Association.
Prince George Hotel.

JOINT MEETING

Tuesday afternoon, July 1st. Clinic meeting of the Committee on Publicity Methods with American Association for Organizing Family Social Work and the Child Welfare League of America.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS

How do they fit into the children's work of a community? As part of the Commonwealth Fund's program for the prevention of juvenile delinquency the National Committee on Mental Hygiene has opened several clinics in different types of communities and others are being asked for beyond the ability of the Committee to supply them. At the Louisiana State

Conference for Social Betterment recently the liveliest discussion was aroused by the description of their work, which is merely one sign of the wide-spread interest they are creating in the idea of exhaustive study of each child for the purpose of preventive treatment.

Designed for the handling of so-called problem cases by case work methods, they necessarily have a relation to the general work which goes on for dependent and neglected children in the communities where they are, not only because not a few of the latter groups are problems, but also because in the treatment of cases passing through the clinics community resources, which include children's case work agencies, are used in the treatment undertaken after diagnosis has been made. Some communities see in the clinics a short cut to the solution of the problems of child care they have failed to grapple with previously. Sometimes they are wanted as adjuncts to the public school system, sometimes in connection with the juvenile courts, inasmuch as they are supposed to deal with the pre-delinquent children who would, if not straightened out, later come to the attention of the court. Children's workers in older, less highly specialized organizations are naturally trying to get clear in their own minds how the two pieces of work may be related to the best advantage.

We do not propose to do more than raise the question here. Accumulation and study of the experience of the clinics and communities where they operate will be necessary before any very settled conclusions can be worked out. Certain questions, however, do force themselves to attention at the present time. For example, is the clinic the last step in a long development of children's case work so that it can operate only in communities having this preliminary development? By some this is thought to be the case, so that the idea of a clinic in a community without this antecedent development seems uneconomical if not impossible. They take the position that as the co-operation from other agencies required by the clinic must be largely in terms of case work, absence of case work means ineffective co-operation and the crippling of the clinic. This view assumes that the clinic is more of a diagnostic station than a treatment center (another interesting question), and that consequently the treatment of any considerable number of children will be impossible without co-operating facilities. This would seem to limit the benefits of clinics to those communities already well equipped with child-care agencies. This view sees the clinic less as a separate entity than as an adjunct to services already existing.

There are, however, other views of the matter. Can not a clinic be a pioneering instrument in communities unprovided with children's case work service? If so, how does it inform the community about the need?

Obviously, the clinic is an admirable place to discover and tabulate information about certain kinds of children's needs in a community. To it come some of the children who are having the worst difficulties and for whom the community ought to do something. One can see how a clinic director would be moved to campaign for better provisions for childhood. Of course, he would present to the community the kinds of needs which had come to the attention of the clinic. One answer he would receive would certainly be, to enlarge his staff to take care of a greater volume of cases and to do more follow-up work with his own staff. But what about the other children in the community, dependent and neglected, who are not problems and do not come to the attention of the clinic? Will the director of the clinic understand their needs, and will he be in a position to put those needs before the right people in an effective way? In many communities not provided with an agency doing general children's case work such children go uninvestigated into orphanages. How much data will the clinic gather on such children in the course of its regular work?

But another debatable question ties up with this use of the clinic. Should a clinic tend to become a general children's case work agency for children, with a special department of psychiatric service for the difficult or pre-delinquent cases? And if it does embark on this, under whose direction will it operate—the mental specialist or some one less specialized along a highly technical line? Who will best see the general situation and interpret it? If the former is in charge, then one must ask whether it is economical to use a highly trained specialist as general administrator of a piece of work much of which does not fall within his special field. Moreover, there would seem to be some possibility of the general work intruding on the time and energy of the special clinic staff to such a degree as to hamper their special work. On the other hand, is it a good thing for children's case workers to spend all of their time on the problem cases that come to a clinic—may not this narrow down their interests and practices to an undesirable degree?

Combination of services is a popular aim in many places. The contributors are pressing for it through chests and other devices and, certainly, combinations that conserve the good of the several elements ought to make for more and more efficient results. The question is, what services can best be combined? In some cities protective work, temporary care and placement for adoption are being done by one organization; elsewhere attempts are being made to combine family and children's case work services in one organization. As a permanent community service to children, where do the clinics fit in?—C. W. A.

THE TRI-STATE CONFERENCE AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

Recognizing the need for regular house cleaning and appraisal of institutional policies, orphanage workers of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia held their Tri-State Conference at Columbia, S. C., April 29-May 1.

The program covered a variety of institutional problems of special interest to workers in children's homes. It attracted a registered attendance of about 70.

Dr. M. L. Kesler, of the Thomasville Baptist Orphanage, discussed difficulties in adjusting children of the institution to relatives when the situation is complicated by physical, moral, or economic incompetence of parents or other relatives.

The fact that there are some mentally retarded children in most institutions stimulated the discussion accompanying the address by Dr. F. D. Jones, Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C. An observer of education as it operates in children's institutions, Dr. Jones compared chronological and mental ages of institutional children, children in communities with low standards of living, and children of the socially fortunate classes, such as are found in those city schools which serve the families of professional and middle classes. Referring to his study of fourth grade children, he found that in the above order the progression in these three classes was, for chronological age levels downward, and for mental age levels upward.

He gave statistics covering the fourth grades in schools serving each of these classified groups. In the orphanage fourth grade he found about 75 percent. of the children with a chronological age above 10.5 years. He used 10.5 years as a maximum age for the normal fourth grade child who has entered the first grade before his seventh birthday. He then classified the causes for retardation of this large proportion of the orphanage school population. This causation was attributed to five sources, several of which frequently assist in retarding the same child:

1. Ill health.
2. Lack of preparation. (Inadequate pre-school training, poor training at home supplemental to school work, and inferior education in early years of elementary schools.)
3. Social background. (Families living on poverty levels, where the mother is in industrial employment, illustrate this influence.)
4. Habit development neglected outside of school.
5. Feeble minds.

He pointed out complications existing in the orphanage school-room. It contained feeble-minded children, children progressing normally, and many whose higher

chronological and mental ages justified rapid advancement opportunities.

Dr. Jones indicated how unfair it is to treat all retarded children as though they were feeble-minded. Only with rapid advancement classes for the neglected child and opportunity classes for the feeble-minded child can institutions treat this situation properly.

Dr. A. T. Jamison discussed several of our greatest needs if institutions are to fit the child for normal life. Backed by his record for selecting high-grade matrons at Connie Maxwell Orphanage, he insisted that no institution is prepared to serve children unless its staff is made up of persons of character and culture. He expects matrons to be as well educated and as resourceful as his school teachers for the task of understanding children. In addition to bringing persons of character to the children, he claimed it to be equally necessary that the child learn to mingle with people of the nearby communities.

Dr. Jamison contended that the greatest educational problem confronting the head of a children's institution concerns the child's vocational training. In teaching the trades vocationally he indicated the need for studying union labor standards. Otherwise the so-called vocational education of the child may fail to include the specialized training needed. He questioned the wisdom of duplicating in the institution expensive machinery and other trade-school equipment already available in shops and schools of the town.

He pointed to four necessary adjustments of the child to money if we are to expect him to become a good citizen. Unless the children's home teaches its wards to earn, spend, give, and save money, it fails to equip them properly.

Other addresses and the discussions following indicated that the Tri-State Orphanage workers are gaining much by annually exposing themselves to the ideas of others. Few states are prepared to attempt so democratic and honest an effort to raise the standards of their children's homes.—H. W. H.

KINDERGARTENS

Major Bradley Martin, President of the National Kindergarten Association, has recently stated that only 500,000 children in the United States have the opportunity of kindergarten training and 4,000,000 are denied it, which means only one in nine of those eligible. Town after town is found where no kindergarten has ever been established and there are many cities where there are kindergartens but that have quite inadequate accommodations for all who should have the benefits. A recent visit to some of the Central Eastern cities brings out the unfortunate information that school

departments in cities and states that are feeling the brunt of hard times seem to drop their kindergartens more readily than any other work. If we believe that the kindergarten has a definite mission in training the young pre-school child in good habits, let us give the movement our full backing. Information and literature regarding the value of the kindergarten can be obtained from the Association, 8 W. 40th Street, New York City.

The various publications from which quotations are made are generally on file in this office and may be procured for fuller study.

THE MODEL MATRON

In the April issue of "Our Monthly," published by the Thornwell Orphanage, a Presbyterian institution located at Clinton, S. C., there is an article by the Superintendent, Rev. L. Ross Lynn, outlining the qualifications of a model matron.

Some of the fundamentals enumerated are as follows:

"1. *She is a Christian* whose love expresses itself first of all by giving her presence to the children. The pity of our day is that so many unnatural mothers shove their children off on irresponsible servants, to the 'movies,' or to the streets. The matron at Thornwell does not have to oversee meal preparation. The meals are prepared in a central kitchen. She does not have to do the general sewing. This is done in the sewing room. She does not supervise the laundry. Her first and foremost duty and the thing for which she is employed and for which the salary is paid is to give her presence to the children. This means protection to the children and is essential for their training. One boy said, 'We like this home. Our matron is always here when we come in.' It would be cheaper to buy a dummy and set it in a rocking-chair in the matron's room than to pay the monthly salary of a matron who keeps herself shut up in her room.

"2. She realizes that she is in the institution to serve. That means special thought and attention must be given to the less favored, less attractive, and backward children. It is conceivable that a matron might want only bright, attractive, pleasing, promising children in her home. She is to take them as they come and put her best into what may seem the worst children.

"3. She has a peculiar concern for new children, with a special sympathy for them, with a loving determination to make them soon feel at home. How strange they must feel. How frightened they often are. How homesick they often become. The matron's duty is to strive to adjust the new child to his new environment.

"4. She deals fairly and squarely and justly with all the children. Children are quick to detect unequal treatment. There is nothing that hurts the child more and transforms him into a real problem than to feel that he has not had a 'square deal.'"

NEWS FROM OUR MEMBERS

Mrs. Elizabeth O. Rogers, Director of the Children's Protective Division of the Nebraska Humane Society, Omaha, reports progress made in the care of illegitimate children of that city. While the number may not be any larger than formerly, more cases have been brought to their attention, thus enabling them to obtain better results. The care given the mothers has made it possible for them in a larger number of cases to keep their babies for at least the first months of their lives and give them a start in life, to which every child is entitled.

The Children's Aid and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of Essex County, New Jersey, reports that in April of a year ago the Board of Freeholders of Essex County established a Juvenile Psychiatric Clinic, with Dr. James S. Plant, formerly associated with the Judge Baker Foundation of Boston, in charge. On his staff are a Chief of Social Service, three full-time and two part-time social workers, and two stenographers. During the year 413 cases have been carefully examined. The Clinic has proved of great value to social agencies of Newark and to the courts. This year an appropriation of \$24,500 has been made and a second psychiatrist will be added. So far as we know this is the first clinic in the United States established with county funds. Congratulations to Newark!

The Brooklyn Children's Aid Society reports that during the last few years there has been a marked increase in the number of requests for child placement for temporary care. These are mostly cared for in the shelter, which has recently doubled its capacity. In these cases of temporary care parents seem to realize and live up to their financial obligations more fully than in cases of permanent or long-time care.

The Brooklyn Juvenile Protective Association was until recently called the Brooklyn Juvenile Probation Association. Besides changing its name it has also changed its work. Instead of devoting itself to the preventive phase of juvenile delinquency work in the juvenile court, it is now undertaking work in preventing delinquency in the schools. Visiting teachers have been placed in public schools No. 6, No. 136, and No. 141. The development in these various schools is quite different. In school No. 6 the problems seem mainly due to poverty, and scholarships will be of great service. In school No. 136 the Association has been asked to ascertain why 59 percent. in certain classes are falling behind in their school work. In school No. 141 the Association is devoting itself to work with serious

behavior problems. It is seeking to ascertain whether the differences in race, neighborhoods, and recreational facilities, as well as other factors, may be the causes responsible for these conditions.

The White-Williams Foundation of Philadelphia, which started its existence as the Magdalen Society about one hundred and fifty years ago, has been doing scholarship work since 1917. The development of their policies in this work has been interesting. At first the aim was to keep boys and girls in school, but very soon it was found unsatisfactory to accomplish this unless the boys and girls really wanted to remain in school, and the parents were eager also and willing to co-operate, even to the point of making some sacrifice at the time for the future benefits. Besides considering the applicant from an educational standpoint, a social study is made and a psychological examination is also part of the routine procedure. While the award and administration places emphasis upon its being an educational and not a relief measure, as far as possible the amount of the scholarship is adjusted to the family income. It is varied from \$1.50 to \$8.00 per week, with the average amount of about \$5.00 per week for a school year of forty weeks. This scholarship is in no sense a loan, but if the applicant later on is in position to return part or all of it, this may be done. The first responsibility of the scholarship recipient is to the education and physical welfare of the younger members of the family. Seven scholarship children will graduate in June. At least five of these are interested in attending the Philadelphia Normal School.

CHILD WELFARE NEWS

In 22 counties of Virginia "county councils of co-operation and confidence" have been established through aid of a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation. These councils are co-operating committees with advisory functions only, composed of leaders of county-wide agencies which have to do with health, highways, child welfare, religion, recreation, social work, etc. Virginia was chosen as offering the best opportunity for a demonstration for rural betterment.

From an official report on Child Welfare from Ukraine we learn that of 10,803,000 children, about 1,000,000 were either full or half orphans. Thousands have been abandoned by parents and are leading a vagrant life; 150,000 children were in State institutions or homes, most of which are in bad physical or sanitary condition. Two-thirds of the children have no beds, clothing scanty, fuel is scarce, and many fingers and toes have been frozen.

Dr. J. T. Mastin, founder and former Secretary of the Board of Public Welfare of Virginia, has been elected

Commissioner of Public Welfare to succeed Mr. Frank Bane, who has resigned to become Commissioner of the Department of Welfare of the city of Knoxville, Tenn.

The Orphans' Society of Philadelphia, which conducts an orphanage at Wallingford, Pa., keeps in touch with its discharged children through an Alumni Association. The "graduates" take such a keen interest in the work of the organization that they have voluntarily raised enough money to equip the new hospital building. They have also provided playground equipment, and last year's Christmas gift to the Orphanage was a complete radio outfit.

The 1924 legislature of South Carolina has voted to submit to the electorate of the state the desirability of issuing \$10,000,000 worth of bonds for permanent improvements at state institutions, educational, charitable and penal. If this bond issue is voted, \$2,000,000 will be available the first year and \$1,000,000 each year thereafter until the total is exhausted.

The Federal Census Bureau has announced some preliminary figures regarding the care of the feeble-minded. There are 136 institutions for the feeble-minded and 32 institutions for epileptics. The patients on the books of the institutions for the feeble-minded were as follows: January 1, 1922, 43,636; December 31, 1922, 46,734. Institutions for epileptics, 8,823 and 9,153 for the same dates.

The Hartley Corporation has established a Clinic for Child Study at 17 Haynes Street, Hartford, Connecticut. The clinic will make a physical, psychological, psychiatric, and social study of each child referred to it and will recommend a plan of treatment.

The League is making a study of the work of all the agencies of the various Councils of Social Agencies in three different cities. Various members of the League's temporary or permanent staff are at present at work in Hartford, Connecticut, Minneapolis, and Denver.

North Carolina has made provision for the establishment of a training school for delinquent white boys in the eastern part of the state. An initial appropriation of \$50,000 was made by the last legislature. This institution will admit boys under eighteen years of age, whereas the limit for the Jackson Training School in the same state is sixteen.

A "registration area" has been established with reference to child labor. Thirty-four cities furnished the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor with statistics of employment certificates. Twenty-nine of these 34 reporting for 1923 showed an

increase as compared with 1922. In 19 of these cities there was an increase of at least 20 percent. In 9 of them, namely, Birmingham, Louisville, Manchester, Milwaukee, Mobile, New Bedford, Pittsburgh, Waterbury, and Yonkers, the increase was approximately 50 percent. or more.

Welfare work with mentally abnormal children has recently been reorganized in Berlin. A specially trained welfare worker presents the cases of mentally defective children to the public health physician of the various administrative districts of the city. The latter consults a specialist when necessary and between them they determine on the treatment. In certain cases an adviser to the parents is appointed and the child is kept under supervision in his own home, or when a change of environment is necessary is placed either in another private family or in an institution.

Kentucky has recently passed an appropriation of \$10,000 for the treatment, care, and education of crippled children, the money to be disbursed by a special committee appointed by the Governor.

The Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, Louisville, Kentucky, by recent enactment now has the power to place out children.

The Harmon Foundation (140 Nassau Street, New York) is offering fifty playground sites to towns and cities in the United States which have a population of 3,000 or over and which have had at least a thirty percent. increase in population since 1900. The maximum cost of each play field is to be \$2,000 and the minimum area two acres. The offer is open until July 1, 1924.

NEW BOOKS

All the books reviewed in the BULLETIN are in the Loan Library of the League. If you are interested in any of them, they will be sent to members upon request. Do not forget that the privilege of the Library is one of the types of service to which membership in the League entitles you.

1. EAVES, DR. LUCILE, AND ASSOCIATES. Co-operative Social Research. Report No. 2, Children in Need of Special Care. The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, Mass. 1923.

These studies are based upon information found in 2,190 routine case records obtained from thirteen social agencies that have their headquarters in Boston, most of which are working with children.

Part I deals with the widowers' children, and is a study of case records from thirteen social agencies. Part II deals with the neglected children of widowers, of parents arrested for crime, and of families broken by

separation, desertion, or divorce. The 1,600 records for this part all came from the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Part III deals with public intervention in Massachusetts for the protection of children in need of special care. Mr. Carstens has written the introduction.

2. NORSWORTHY, NAOMI, AND WHITLEY, MARY THEODORA. The Psychology of Childhood. Macmillan Company. 1923.

This book was written with a view to its use in normal schools. It is recommended by a good many children's workers as the best modern statement of psychology for the non-specialist, and has been included as a book on psychology in a recent "Balanced Ration" which we furnished.

3. SCOTT, MIRIAM FINN. Meeting Your Child's Problems. Little, Brown and Co. 1922.

Mrs. Scott in this book takes up in detail the correct handling of the various little incidents and problems that arise in connection with every normal child, the far-reaching results of many small faults, the overlooked causes of much that is classified broadly as naughtiness, the value of example, the wisdom of sympathy and careful judgment. It is a companion volume to her book, "How To Know Your Child." It should be of value to foster mothers and might be made useful in extension courses for foster mothers as collateral reading.

4. Three Problem Children. Publication No. 2, of the Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency, N. Y. 1924.

This book of 144 pages gives the stories of Mildred, Sidney, and Kenneth, children of three different families, that picture in an interesting as well as scientific way the variety of problems that come into social work for children. All children's agencies that seek to make adjustments for problem children that may also be early delinquents should study this volume.

5. TUFTS, JAMES H. Education and Training for Social Work. Russell Sage Foundation. 1923.

This book is not an attempt to lay down requirements or even to compare the quite different requirements which now exist in any effort to evaluate them. Yet it is not simply a theoretical essay on the matter. It is designed to be of use to the many schools of social work which have been organized over the country since the war, but is based on such wide investigation of the field and is so sane in its discussion that we would suggest its perusal by others than instructors and heads of schools.

It is well to renew or revise one's perspective now and again. Professor Tufts, in his discussion of the relation of the fairly well-defined fields of social work to what he calls the "Border Fields" of Government, Economics, Medicine, and others, shows the close relations all sustain to each other at the same time that he points out the place of specialization. Where does a social worker's task in the community reach its proper limits? Not the answer but certain pertinent considerations are discussed here.

Similarly, the chapters on the part of schools and universities in training, whether social work must be a woman's profession or may there be need and place for

men and the qualities each can contribute to the great body of results, salaries in social work and comparable professions, and many other topics are written with balance and information. It would be an admirable book for the use of discussion groups.—C. W. A.

6. WILLIAMS, TOM A. *Dreads and Besetting Fears*. Little, Brown and Co. 1923.

We find the following on the jacket: "It has been estimated that one out of every ten persons is beset by a special fear of one kind or another. Fear is frequently the unsuspected cause of functional nervous troubles, and of peculiarities of behavior interfering with one's social relationships and the proper performance of one's daily work." The large part that fear plays in the lives of some children justifies children's workers to become thoroughly familiar with its effect. This book is a readable treatment of the subject.

NEW PAMPHLETS

Any of these pamphlets may be borrowed from the League's Library:

1. *The Almshouse Child. Care of Dependent Children in 28 Counties as Administered by Poor Law Authorities. A Study made by Abram Epstein. Published by Public Charities Ass'n of Pa., Child Welfare Division, 1924.*
2. *Child Labor on Maryland Truck Farms, by Alice Channing. Federal Children's Bureau Publication No. 123, 1923.*
3. *Children of Pre-school Age in Gary, Indiana. Part I. General Conditions Affecting Child Welfare, by Elizabeth Hughes. Part II. Diet of the Children, by Lydia Roberts. Federal Children's Bureau Publication No. 122. 1922.*
4. *The Delinquent Girl. A Study of the Girl on Parole in Massachusetts. By Edith N. Burleigh and Frances R. Harris. New York School of Social Work, 1923.*
5. *Determinants of Sex Delinquency in Adolescent Girls. Based on Intensive Studies of 500 Cases. By Anne T. Bingham, M.D. New York Probation and Protective Association. 1923.*
6. *Health of the Family. A Program for the Study of Personal, Home and Community Health Problems. Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C. June, 1923.*
7. *Infant Mortality. Results of a Field Study in Baltimore, Maryland, Based on Births in One Year. By Anna Rochester. Federal Children's Bureau Publication No. 119. 1923.*
8. *List of References on Juvenile Courts and Probation in the United States, and a Selected List of Foreign References. Federal Children's Bureau Publication No. 124. 1923.*
9. *Laws Relating to Mothers' Pensions in the United States passed During the Years 1920 to 1923, inclusive. Federal Children's Bureau Publication. 1924.*

HAVE you read all of the League's publications? We can supply the following in such numbers as are desired:

BULLETIN No. 6.—*The Need for Psychological Interpretation in the Placement of Dependent Children*, by Jessie Taft, Ph.D.

Price, Fifteen Cents

BULLETIN No. 7.—*What Dependent Children Need*. Edited by C. V. Williams.

Price, Fifty Cents

BULLETIN No. 9.—*Condensed Report of a Survey of Juvenile Delinquency in Rochester, New York*, by Henry W. Thurston.

Price, Fifty Cents

CASE STUDIES, CASE No. 1, Edited by Miss Georgia G. Ralph.

Price, Thirty Cents

Twenty-five or more copies, Twenty-five Cents each

ENCLOSURES

(Sent to members of League only)

The enclosures for this month are:

1. Leaflet of Florida Children's Home Society, entitled "Choosing a Child," by S. Josephine Baker, M.D.
2. Leaflet entitled "Does Your Child Fuss About His Food?" published by National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York.
3. Application and agreement blank of the North Dakota Children's Home Society.
4. April Bulletin of the Cleveland Humane Society.
5. Supplement No. 1, Library List, Bulletin No. 10. This contains, without comment, an alphabetical list of books and pamphlets which have been added to our Loan Library since December, 1923. It is punched in such a way that it can be inserted within the Library List cover and fastened with brads. Others to whom the Library List has been sent may obtain this Supplement and later ones upon application.
6. Bulletin No. 11, *The Problem of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child*, by Ruth I. Workum.

CHANGES FOR DIRECTORY

ALABAMA.—State Child Welfare Department, Montgomery. Mrs. L. B. Bush, Director, resigned. Miss Virginia B. Handley, successor.

ILLINOIS.—Chicago Jewish Home Finding Society, 1800 Selden Street, Chicago. Miss Ruth Berolzheimer, Supt., resigned.

NEBRASKA.—Nebraska Humane Society, Omaha. John F. Poucher, General Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society. New address, seventh floor, Social Service Building, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.

INTER-CITY CONFERENCE ON ILLEGITIMACY BULLETIN

President: MISS KATHARINE P. HEWINS, Boston, Mass.

Vice-President: MR. WM. HODSON, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary and Treasurer: MRS. L. FREDERIC PEASE, New York.

MEETINGS AT TORONTO

Plans are well under way for the Toronto meetings of our group. Monday morning, June 30th, at nine o'clock, there will be a joint session with the Children's Division, National Conference of Social Work, Miss Hewins presiding. Mr. Albert H. Stoneman, Superintendent of the Michigan Children's Aid Society, will discuss "How Adoptions Are Safeguarded Legally and Socially." Miss Elizabeth Yerxa, of Minnesota, will lead in the discussion. Some one, speaker not yet secured, will follow with a paper on "Keeping Mother and Baby Together."

The Business Meeting and Luncheon will be held at one o'clock on the same day at the Y.M.C.A., 40 College Street, Toronto.

In the afternoon there will be a Round Table, at which Miss Anne P. Hincks, of the Bethesda Society, Boston, will make a comparison between a group of predelinquent girls and a group of unmarried mothers.

Make your reservations early at the Conference for the luncheon meeting, which, if other years are any criterion, will be largely attended.

SUGGESTIONS WANTED

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Mrs. Mary E. Holland, Colorado Children's Aid Society, 531 Fourteenth Street, Denver; Miss Sabina Marshall, Women's Protective Association, 507 Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Homer W. Borst, 207 Chamber of Commerce Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, will be very glad to receive suggestions from members of the Conference as to officers and Board members for the coming year.

Officers for 1923-1924: President, Miss Katharine P. Hewins; Vice-president, Mr. William Hodson; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. L. Frederic Pease.

Directors: Miss Ruth Berolzheimer, Mr. James E. Ewers, Mrs. Mary E. Holland, Miss Emma O. Lundberg, Miss Sabina Marshall, Mrs. George C. McDonald, Mrs. Addie J. Sortor, Mr. Albert H. Stoneman, Mrs. Ruth I. Workum.

In an interesting statement of Rights as the principles one should strive for in handling case problems, the Cleveland Conference presents among other more obvious principles the following:

Rights of the illegitimate child.

1. Knowledge of its and its parents' social history by a responsible agency.
2. Protection against exploitation.

Rights of the mother.

1. Readjustment of social conditions and attitude of her family.
2. Constructive recreation.

Rights of the father.

1. A hearing of his side of the story.
2. Access to his child and a knowledge of its whereabouts, whenever wise.

Rights of the community.

1. The holding of other communities responsible as far as possible for handling their own illegitimacy problems.
2. Co-operation with other cities in getting and giving full information for the protection of the community.
3. Protection of its citizens by social agencies and courts against unwise adoption of children.

It is with sincere regret that the BULLETIN learns of the recent death of Miss Grace Upham, Head Worker of the Lying-In Hospital of Providence. Since 1920 Miss Upham was identified with the Conference, first as Secretary and later as Chairman of the Providence Group. The Conference has lost in her a faithful member, and the unmarried mother a valiant defender and friend.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

"Inasmuch," a résumé of twenty-two years in the House of Mercy, by Lillian Yeo, published by Edwin L. Gorham, New York, 1923.

Twelve short, chatty letters written in non-technical language, as from one friend to another, constitute this little book, which reveals the author's philosophy, based on twenty years' experience in the House of Mercy Maternity Home, Washington, D. C.

Emphasis is laid on the establishment, while in the institution, of good habits developed by a well-balanced program of "worship, love, play, and work." Deaconess Yeo hopes for the ultimate reduction of the problem through such preventive measures as better home conditions, wholesome recreation, early sex instruction, more education, and enlarged spiritual opportunities for all girls.

That we differ with her at many points, as, for example, when she urges housework as the "safest field in which to earn a living," and when she would hesitate to prosecute the alleged fathers because of practical difficulties in the matter of securing justice, only makes the book more challenging. We like her suggestion that "all moneys (received from alleged fathers) should be paid to guardians . . . and that the court should demand an itemized account of how such funds have been spent."

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Individual dues, \$1.00; Group dues, \$5.00, payable to the Treasurer, 1133 Broadway, New York.